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COUNTRY China

Relations of Certain Mongol

Leaders with the CC Clique

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The following Mongol leaders are reported to have either actual connections with the CC Clique 1, or potential ones insofar as the CC Clique is seeking their support.2

Batobilig³, former Banner Affairs Commissioner for Center Kung (Chungkung or Urat Center) Banner, Ulanchab League. After 1945, the Chinese authorities induced him, through pressure, to join the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. He is close to the CC Clique, and also takes orders from Prince LIN.

CH'I Chung-yi (文 成), grandson of Prince T'U, former head of Yehejo League. CH'I is Jasag of Chunwang Banner, Yehejo League, and a delegate to the National Assembly. The CC Clique frequently uses him to its advantage, for he is young and has little knowledge of political affairs, and is trying to win his support.

Damirinwanchug³ (Chinese name: TA Hsiao-yun達 菱雲), third younger brother of Prince TA, the chief of Alashan Banner. He owes his position in the Legislative Yuan to the CC Clique, which arranged his appointment to gain Prince TA's favor. Damirinwanchug is a friend of HO Chao-lin.

over, in order to gain control of part of Ukudui's troops. He is naive and inexperienced.

HO Chao-lin⁵ (何 赴 麟), also known as HO Jui-wu (何 流 立), an important Mongol member of the CC Clique. When he recently accompanied Prince TE from Peiping to Nanking and thence to the Northwest, it may have been for the purpose of checking on TE's activities and preventing their success. He is very close to Prince TA and has influenced him and others, including CH'I Chung-yi, against Dagwacoser and his

PA Yun-ying⁶ (), widow of the Jasag of East Kung (Urat Forward) Banner, Ulanchab League. In 1937 she fled with her husband from the

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

-2-

westward advance of the Japanese. After her husband died she became politically active, and had the support of FU Tso-yi. She organized the Chinese and Mongols who had escaped from East Kung Banner into a Peace Preservation Corps, with herself as commanding officer. In spite of her dislike of the domination of Mongolian affairs by Chinese, she would not give up the power she has in order to advocate Mongolian autonomy. She was recently made overtures to the CC Clique, which is eager to cooperate with her. She is a delegate from Ulanchab League to the National Assembly.

PAI Hai-feng 7. While studying at Far Eastern University in the USSR, PAI Joined the Communist Party, but when the Third Internationale sent him to Inner Mongolia, he changed his mind and joined the Kuomintang (KMT). He served as chief of the Peace Preservation Section under Prince TE's Pailingmiao regime, but was put under surveillance after he had prodered the "Blue Shirt Society" to assassinate HAN Feng-lin, a pro-Japanese officer on Prince TE's staff. He fled, and joined FU Tso-yi's group, where he gained favor by urging the Peace Preservation Corps under the Mongolian Affairs Commission to defect. In 1927 he formed a Mongol cavalry unit which saw no action. His importance in the GC Clique dates from this period. After a disagreement with FU Tso-yi, PAI joined HU Tsung-nan and became commander of a cavalry division which was later made a brigade, which he commanded with the rank of lieutenant general. In 1948 he left the army, after a disagreement with HU Tsung-nan. In the 1948 session of the National Assembly, PAI helped defeat a bill for Mongolian autonomy, and also gave the Central Government authorities a list of the names of Mongolian nationalists. As second-in-command of FAN Han-chieh's army group, PAI attempted to establish a unit in the Northwest, but failed. His presence in the Northwest is not to aid in the movement to gain Mongolian autonomy, but to prevent it, and to gain control of Ukudui's troops. 8 He has been trying to persuade Prince TA to oppose Prince TE. 9

Prince TA¹⁰, whose full name is Darijap (Dalijaya), feudal lord of Alashan Banner and Tingyuanying (105-36, 38-48). He is one of the wealthiest and most powerful princes in the Northwest, and the last descendent of one of the most reactionary feudal families in Inner Mongolia. For many generations his family intermarried with Manchu royalty. Prince TA was raised in Peiping and neither speaks the Mongolian language nor understands his people. His main support comes from the residents of Tingyuanying; the village Mongols dislike him but do not dare oppose him openly. He formerly dealt severely with those who manifested democratic leanings. For his personal ends he has opposed MA Hung-kuei, thereby creating a good impression with persons ignorant of his real motives. He is very close to the Mongol members of the CC Clique, and has been intimate with LI Yung-hsin, PAI Hai-feng and HO Chao-lin.



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25X1A

-3-

2. The following Mongols are either actively opposed to the CC Clique, or known to have no connections with it.

Altanwachir^{ll} (Duke A), head of Sunit Right Banner, Silingol Heague. He was in Communist areas for two years, but finally fled to Nationalist territory. He is opposed to the CC Clique.

Prince AO12 (Wachirhoyegto), son of Prince SHA, the former chief of Yehejo League. Prince AO is deputy chief of Yehejo League and Jasag of Jasag (Ordos Right Flank Forward Latest) Banner. In 1942 he took part in the "26 March incident" against reclamation and oppression. He has great respect for Prince TE, and no connections with the CC Clique.

HAN Yu-ju (中文), native of Jungar (Ordos Left Flank Forward)
Banner, Yehejo League, and chief of staff of Atog (Ordos Right Flank
Central) Banner Peace Preservation Corps¹³. He once participated in
the Yehejo League movement against feudalism. He has been in Outer
Mongolia, and is a Mongolian nationalist with no CC Clique
affiliations.

Jirgalang 4 (Chinese name: CHI Chih-hsiang 5), a native of Powang (Horchin Left Flank Rear) Banner, Jirum League. During the Pailingmiae autonomous movement, his devotion to his work won the appreciation of Prince TE. Under the Mongolian Autonomous Government, Jirgalang was head of the Civil Affairs Department of Yehejo League and later deputy chief of Ulanchab League; he has the respect of Prince A, Prince LIN, and the people of both Yehejo and Ulanchab Leagues. In 1946 he was appointed commissioner of the Hsingan Provincial Government and later was vice chairman of the Northeast President's Headquarters. He recently fled from Mukden to Peiping, and from there to Ninghsia. The Wangyehmiae regime considers him a war criminal. His dislike of the CC Clique is reciprocated.

Joonasoto (Chinese name: CHAO Hui-ch'uan De Li), a native of Botha. He has been a subordinate of Prince TE for many years and has participated in various autonomy movements, but is not strictly a man of his word. He was formerly the representative of the Pailingmiao Mongolian Affairs Commission in Peiping, and was later head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Mongolian Government. He has no connections with the CC Clique.

Ombator, a native of Darhan Banner, Jirum League. He was an official under the Manchukuo regime, and later worked for the Wangyehmiao Autonomous Government, from which he fled because of dissatisfaction with the Communist Party. Ukudui has sent him to maintain liaison with the Mongol troops who are moving west. He dislikes the CC Clique.

PA Wen-chun⁶ (巴文俊), also known as PA Wei-sung (巴維松), a native of Tumet Special Banner. He is a graduate of Lyons University in France, and has been a member of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission and chief of its Mongolian Affairs Department. He is influential within his native banner. He is opposed to the Mongol members of the CC Clique, and has disagreed openly with PAI Hai-feng because of the latter's complete reliance on the Central Government.

Dagwacoser 7 . He is opposed to the CC Clique and the Mongol nobility.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-4-

Shongno 15 (Shono or Hsiungno), son of Prince LIN. He has been a first lieutenant in the Mongolian army and a major general in the Chinese army, as well as a delegate to the National Assembly. He is very much opposed to the CC Clique.

3. The relations of the following three Mongols to the CC Clique were not stated, or not clearly defined.

Prince A¹⁵ (Altanwachir), chief of Yehejo League. He was also a league chief under the Mongolian autonomous regime. He is dissatisfied with the Chinese administration of Mongolia and has suffered at the hands of FU Tso-yi. The latter experience has made him very cautious; he does not trust the CC Clique, but will not oppose them openly.

Darijap, a native of Jooda League. He was formerly commander of a Mongol regiment in the Hsingan army, under the Manchukuo regime. Since 1945 he has been engaged in military activities against the Chinese Communists. Ukudui has sent him to maintain liaison with his troops in the Northwest. 16

Prince LIN4 (Rinchinsengge), chief of Ulanchab League and Jasag of Chungkung (Center Kung or Urat Center) Banner. He has taken part in all Prince TE's autonomy movements since 1933. In 1944 he was arrested by FU Tso-yi, who has curbed LIN's activities since that time.

1. See 25X1A

25X1A 2. Comment. The information was received from persons who are strongly opposed to the CC Clique, and may be colored by their attitude.

3. See
4. See
5. See
7. See
8. See

25X1A 9. Comment. The lack of agreement between Princes TA and TE reported in paragraph 2, may be an indication of his success.

10. See 25X1A 11. See 12. See

25X1A 13. Comment. Preparted him in this post in Ordos Right Flank Forward Banner, Yehejo League.

14. See

25X1A 16. Comment. It is possible that this is the Dalarjap mentioned in paragraph 6.

